

PARREYSIA NYANGENSIS n. sp. Plate V, upper figures.

Shell small, elliptical or oval. Epidermis brown, slightly greenish, shell rather thin, covered with coarse, irregular concentric sulcations, or corrugations. Post ridge, though very faint, is inclined to be double. Nacre soft, whitish, inclined to pinkish purple in the beak cavities. Muscle scars confluent, not strong. One lateral in the right, two in the left valve. Two cardinals in the right valve, the inner one much the larger. Two cardinals in the left valve, both sulcated. Length 42, height 32, diameter 22 mm.

This species was collected by Mr. George Schwab, in the Nyang River, March 13, 1913 (Kamerun, Africa).

Type deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, No. 21160. The present species is most nearly allied to the preceding species, *Parreysia lobensis nobis*. It differs in being more lenticular and higher behind the beaks, and the anterior portion protrudes forward more. The exterior is much more coarsely corrugated, the corrugations being at least three times as large. Its teeth are less split up.

A NEW GENUS OF TROCHIDÆ.

BY WILLIAM HEALEY DALL.

While working on the Mollusca of the Lightning and Porcupine expeditions in 1883, J. Gwyn Jeffreys described in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society a shell which he called *Trochus cancellatus*. This was not the *Trochus cancellatus* of Münster, and therefore the name must be changed. Moreover no attempt to include this species in a known genus has been satisfactory, and, having found another species in some dredgings from the Galapagos Islands, I propose to name it.

VETULONIA n. g.

Shell turbiniform, small, thin, with radiating ribs crossing spiral threads; umbilicated; the peristome interrupted by the body whorl; the outer lip in the completely adult reflected and somewhat thickened, the aperture unarmed.

Type *V. galapagana* Dall, from deep water near the Galapagos Islands.

VETULONIA JEFFREYSI Dall.

Trochus cancellatus Jeffreys, Proc. Zoological Soc. London, 1883, p. 96, pl. XX, f. 4; not of Münster, in Goldfuss, Petr. Germ. III, pp. 58, pl. 181, f. 5, 1842.

Machæroplax cancellatus Jeffreys, 1883.

Margarita cancellata Kobelt, 1888.

Solariella cancellata Locard, Rep. Moll. Travaillecur et Talisman, II, p. 32, 1898.

Distribution: Off the coast of Portugal, in N. Lat. $39^{\circ} 55'$ at a depth of 994 fathoms, bottom temperature 40.3° F. Also Josephine Bank in 340 to 430 fathoms; Jeffreys. Off the coast of Morocco, in 1900 meters, and south of Cape Mondego in 1818 meters; Locard. Yucatan Channel in 400 fathoms; U. S. Fish Commission.

VETULONIA GALAPAGANA n. sp.

Shell small, white, of four moderately convex whorls (the nucleus defective) the suture distinct; spiral sculpture between the sutures of seven or eight close-set flattish threads, crossed by (on the last whorl) seventeen narrow, slightly elevated, laminate ribs which become obsolete toward the umbilicus on the base; the last rib forming the outer lip is markedly larger and thicker than its predecessors; the umbilicus is funicular, shallow and with no marginating rib, it does not penetrate the axis; aperture rounded, interrupted by the body whorl, the outer lip reflected, thickened, but with a sharp edge. Operculum unknown. Height 2.2; max. diameter 3.4 mm.

Distribution: Near the Galapagos Islands in 634 fathoms, sand, bottom temperature 39.9° F., one specimen. U. S. N. Mus., 207607.

This species is larger than *V. jeffreysi*, has coarser spiral sculpture and a smaller umbilicus. I have chosen it for the type, as the Atlantic species is represented in our collection by two specimens which have not formed the thickened lip, and, from the description, the specimens from the Atlantic dredged by the European expeditions were also not quite mature. The type is opaque yellowish white, but when fresh was probably translucent white like the Atlantic species. The whole surface is uniformly spirally threaded except the radiating lamellæ.